

# SAP

**SANS**, *prep.* [French.] Without. Out of use.  
 Last scene of all,  
 That ends this strange eventful history,  
 Is second childishness and mere oblivion,  
*Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing. *Shakeſp.*  
 For nature ſo prepoſterouſly to err,  
 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of ſenſe,  
*Sans* witchcraft could not. *Shakeſp. Otello.*  
**SAP**, *n. ſ.* [Saxo, Saxon; *ſap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of  
 plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.  
 Now ſucking of the *ſap* of herbs moſt ſweet,  
 Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,  
 Now in the ſame bathing his tender feet. *Spencer.*  
 Though now this grained face of mine be hid  
 In *ſap* conſuming Winter's drizzled ſnow,  
 And all the conduits of my blood froze up,  
 Yet hath my night of life ſome memory. *Shakeſp. Lear.*  
 Wound the bark of our fruit-trees,  
 Left, being over-proud with *ſap* and blood,  
 With too much riches it confound itſelf. *Shakeſp. R. II.*  
 His preſence had inſuf'd  
 Into the plant ſcintilla *ſap*. *Milton.*  
 The *ſap* which at the root is bred  
 In trees, through all the boughs is ſpread. *Waller.*  
 Vegetables conſiſt of the ſame parts with animal ſub-  
 ſtances, ſpirit, water, ſalt, oil, earth; all which are con-  
 tained in the *ſap* they derive from the earth. *Arbutnot.*  
 To **SAP**, *v. a.* [*ſapper*, French; *zappare*, Italian.] To under-  
 mine; to ſubvert by digging; to mine.  
 Their dwellings were *ſapp'd* by floods,  
 Their houſes fell upon their houſhold gods. *Dryden.*  
 To **SAP**, *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed inviſibly.  
 For the better ſecurity of the troops, both assaults are car-  
 ried on by *ſapping*. *Taylor.*  
 In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave,  
 If ſecret gold *ſaps* on from knives to know. *Pope.*  
**SAPPHIRE**, *n. ſ.* [*sapphirus*, Latin.] ſo that it is improperly  
 written *sapphyre*. A precious ſtone of a blue colour.  
*Sapphyre* is of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*  
 In enroll'd tufts, flow'rs purſled, blue and white,  
 Like *sapphyre*, pearl, in rich embroidery. *Shakeſp. Lear.*  
 He tinctures rubies with their roſy hue,  
 And on the *sapphyre* ſpreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*  
 That the *sapphyre* ſhould grow foul, and loſe its beauty, when  
 worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous ſto-  
 ries of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equiva-  
 lent to their value. *Dorham.*  
**SAPPHIRINE**, *adj.* [*sapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of ſapphyre;  
 reſembling ſapphyre.  
 She was too *sapphirine* and clear for thee;  
 Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be. *Donne.*  
 A few grains of ſhell ſilver, with a convenient proportion  
 of powdered cryſtal glaſs, having been kept three hours in  
 fuſion, I found the coſtly malts, upon breaking the cru-  
 cible, of a lovely *sapphirine* blue. *Boyle.*  
**SAPID**, *adj.* [*sapidus*, Latin.] Taſteful; palatable; making  
 a powerful ſtimulation upon the palate.  
 Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raiſe the mud  
 with their feet. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 The moſt oily parts are not ſeparated by a ſlight decoction,  
 till they are diſentangled from the ſalts; for if what remains  
 of the ſubject, after the infuſion and decoction be continued  
 to be boiled down with the addition of freſh water, a fat,  
*sapid*, odorous, viſcous, inflammable, frothy water will con-  
 ſtantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor. *Arbutnot.*  
**SAPIDITY**, *n. ſ.* [from *sapidus*.] Taſtefulneſs; power of ſti-  
 mulating the palate.  
 As for their taſte, if their nutriment be air, neither can it  
 be an inſtrument thereof; for the body of that element is in-  
 guſtible, and void of all *sapidity*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 If *sapidneſs* belong not to the mercurial principle of ve-  
 getables and animals, it will ſcarce be diſcriminated from their  
 phlegm. *Boyle.*  
**SAPIENCE**, *n. ſ.* [*ſapientia*, Fr. *ſapientia*, Latin.] Wiſdom;  
 ſageneſs; knowledge.  
 By *ſapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philoſophy;  
 the habit or diſpoſition of mind which importeth the love of  
 wiſdom. *Grew.*  
 No only they that dwell in lowly duſt,  
 The ſons of darkneſs and of ignorance;  
 But they whom thou, great *ſove*, by doom unjuſt,  
 Did'ſt to the top of honour caſt advance:  
 They now, puſt up with ſeignifol inſolence,  
 Deſpiſe the brood of bleſſed *ſapience*. *Spencer.*  
 King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers  
 and admirers of divine and human *ſapience*, accompliſhed at  
 Theobalds his own days on earth. *Watton.*  
 Becauſe enterpriſes guided by ill counſels have equal ſuc-  
 ceſs to thoſe by the beſt judgment conducted, therefore had  
 violence the ſame external figure with *ſapience*. *Raleigh.*  
*Sapience* and love  
 Immeſe, and all his father in him ſhone. *Milton.*

# SAR

O ſov'reign, virtuous, precious of all trees  
 In Paradife! of operation bleſt  
 To *ſapience*. *Milton.*  
 Many a wretch in Bedlam,  
 Though perhaps among the rout  
 He wildly flings his filth about,  
 Still has gratitude and *ſapience*.  
 To ſpare the folks that give him hap-pence. *Swift.*  
**SARPIENT**, *adj.* [*ſapiens*, Latin.] Wiſe; ſage.  
 There the *ſapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*  
**SARPLESS**, *adj.* [*ſapleus*, Dutch.]  
 1. Wanting *ſap*; wanting vital juice.  
 Pitheſs arms, like to a wither'd vine,  
 That droops his *ſapleſs* branches to the ground. *Shak. HVI.*  
 The tree of knowledge, blaſted by diſputes,  
 Produces *ſapleſs* leaves inſtead of fruits. *Denham.*  
 This ſingle ſtick was full of *ſap*; but now in vain does art  
 tie that wither'd bundle of twigs to its *ſapleſs* trunk. *Swift.*  
 2. Dry; old; hulk.  
 If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would enſnare  
 Some *ſapleſs* uſurer that wants an heir. *Dryden's Juven.*  
**SARPLING**, *n. ſ.* [from *ſap*.] A young tree; a young plant.  
 Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm  
 Is, like a blaſted *ſapling*, wither'd up. *Shakeſp. R. III.*  
 Nurſe the *ſaplings* tall, and curl the grove  
 With ringlets quaint.  
 A *ſapling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground. *Milton.*  
 The readieſt weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*  
 What planter will attempt to yoke  
 A *ſapling* with a falling oak?  
 Slouch turn'd his head, ſaw his wife's viſtrous hand  
 Wielding her oaken *ſapling* of command. *King's Lear.*  
**SAPONACEOUS**, *adj.* [from *ſapo*, Latin, ſoap.] Soapy; re-  
 ſembling ſoap; having the qualities of ſoap.  
 By digeſſing a ſolution of tartar with oil of almonds,  
 I could reduce them to a foſt *saponaceous* ſubſtance. *Boyle.*  
 Any mixture of an oily ſubſtance with ſalt, may be called a  
 ſoap; bodies of this nature are called *saponaceous*. *Arbutnot.*  
**SAPOR**, *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Taſte; power of affecting or ſtimu-  
 lating the palate.  
 There is ſome *sapor* in all ailments, as being to be diſtin-  
 guiſhed and judged by the guſt, which cannot be diſtinguiſhed  
 air. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 The ſhape of thoſe little particles of matter which diſtin-  
 guiſh the various *sapors*, odours, and colours of bodies. *Wall.*  
**SAPORIFIC**, *adj.* [*saporificus*, Fr. *sapor* and *ficus*, Latin.]  
 Having the power to produce taſte.  
**SAPPINES**, *n. ſ.* [from *sappi*.] The ſtate or the quality of  
 abounding in *ſap*; ſucculence; juiceneſs.  
**SAPPY**, *adj.* [from *ſap*.]  
 1. Abounding in *ſap*; juicy; ſucculent.  
 The *sappy* parts, and next reſembling juice,  
 Were turn'd to moiſture for the body's uſe,  
 Supplying humours, blood, and nourishment. *Dryden.*  
 The *sappy* boughs  
 Attire themſelves with blooms, ſweet rudiments  
 Of ſuture harveſt. *Phillips.*  
 The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green;  
 to which the bigneſs of their leaves, and hardneſs of their  
 ſtalks, which continue moiſt and *sappy* long, doth much con-  
 tribute. *Mortimer.*  
 2. Young; not firm; weak.  
 This young prince was brought up among nurſes, till he  
 arrived to the age of ſix years: when he had paſſed this weak  
 and *sappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. *Hayward.*  
**SARABAND**, *n. ſ.* [*sarabanda*, Spaniſh; *sarabande*, French.] A  
 Spaniſh dance.  
 The ſeveral modifications of this tune-playing quality in a  
 fiddle, to play preludes, *sarabands*, jigs, and gavots, are as  
 much real qualities in the inſtrument as the thought is in the  
 mind of the compoſer. *Arbutnot. and Pope's Mors. Scith.*  
**SARCASM**, *n. ſ.* [*sarcasme*, Fr. *sarcasmus*, Latin.] A keen  
 reproach; a taunt; a gibe.  
*Sarcasms* of wit are tranſmitted in ſtory. *Gow's of the Tempt.*  
 Rejoice, O young man, ſays Solomon, in a ſevere *sarcasm*,  
 in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart;  
 but know that for theſe things God will bring thee into judg-  
 ment. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 When an angry maſter ſays to his ſervant it is bravely done,  
 it is one way of giving a ſevere reproach; for the words are  
 ſpoken by way of *sarcasm*, or irony. *Watts.*  
**SARCASTICALLY**, *adv.* [from *sarcastick*.] Tauntingly; ſe-  
 verely.  
 He aſked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the wo-  
 men of that country uſed to have any children or no; thereby  
*sarcaſtically* reproaching them for miſplacing that affection upon  
 brutes, which could only become a mother to her child. *South.*  
**SARCASTICAL**, *adj.* [from *sarcasm*.] Keen; taunting; ſe-  
 verely.  
 What a fierce and *sarcaſtick* reprehension would this have  
 drawn from the friendſhip of the world, and yet what a gentle  
 one did it receive from Chriſt? *South.*  
**SARCENT**, *n. ſ.* [from *sarcen*, Latin.] The prince of hell;  
 the devil; any wicked ſpirit.  
 I beheld *Satan* as lightning fall from heaven. *Lu. x. 18.*

# SAT

**SARCENT**, *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Stinner* to be *ſericum ſarace-  
 nium*, Latin.] Fine thin woven ſilk.  
 Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial ſkein  
 of ſey'd ſilk, thou green *sarcent* flap for a ſore eye, thou taſtel  
 of a prodigal's purſe? *Shakeſp. Troilus and Crifſida.*  
 If they be covered, though but with linen or *sarcent*, it  
 intercepts the effluvia. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 Theſe are they that cannot bear the heat  
 Of figur'd ſilks and under *sarcent*'s ſweat. *Dryd. Juven.*  
 She darts from *sarcent* ambuſh wily leers,  
 Twiſches thy ſleeve, or with familiar airs  
 Her fan will pat the cheek; theſe ſnares diſdain. *Gay.*  
 To **SARCLE**, *v. a.* [*sarcler*, French; *sarculus*, Latin.] To  
 weed corn. *Ainsworth.*  
**SARCOELE**, *n. ſ.* [*σαρκὴ* and *ἐλέη*; *sarceele*, Fr.] A fleſhy  
 excreeſe of the teſticles, which ſometimes grow ſo large as  
 to ſtrech the ſcrotum much beyond its natural ſize. *Quincy.*  
**SARCOMA**, *n. ſ.* [*σάρκωμα*.] A fleſhy excreeſe, or lump,  
 growing in any part of the body, eſpecially the noiſtrils. *Bailey.*  
**SARCOPHAGOUS**, *adj.* [*σάργη* and *φάγω*.] Fleſh-eating; feed-  
 ing on fleſh.  
**SARCOPHAGY**, *n. ſ.* [*σάργη* and *φάγω*.] The practice of eating  
 fleſh.  
 There was no *sarcephagy* before the flood; and, without the  
 eating of fleſh, our fathers preferred themſelves unto longer  
 lives than their poſterity. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
**SARCO-TICK**, *n. ſ.* [from *σάργη*; *sarce-tick*, Fr.] Medicines  
 which fill up ulcers with new fleſh; the ſame as incarnatives.  
 By this means the humour was moderately reſtreſed, and  
 breathed forth; the ſcar alſo ſeparated in the fontanel: after  
 which the ulcer incarnated with common *sarce-ticks*, and the ul-  
 cerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty, and ſuch  
 like epulotics. *Wifeman on Inflammations.*  
**SARCLATION**, *n. ſ.* [*sarculus*, Latin.] The act of weeding;  
 plucking up weeds. *Diſt.*  
**SARDIN**, *n. ſ.* [*sardin*, Latin.] A ſort of precious ſtone.  
**SARDINE**, *n. ſ.* [*sardin*, Latin.] A ſort of precious ſtone.  
 He that fat was to look upon, like a ſarper and a *sardine*  
 ſtone. *Rev. iv. 3.*  
 Thou ſhalt ſet in it four rows of ſtones: the ſiſt row ſhall  
 be a *sardin*. *Ex. xxviii. 17.*  
**SARDONYX**, *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone.  
 The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind: 'tis of  
 a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluſh white, and  
 ſometimes of red: when on one or both ſides the white there  
 happens to lie alſo a plate of a reddiſh colour, the jewellers call  
 the ſtone a *sardonyx*. *Woodward.*  
**SARX**, *n. ſ.* [*σάρξ*, Saxon.]  
 1. A ſhank or ſhirk. *Bailey.*  
 2. In Scotland it denotes a ſhirt.  
 Flaunting beaus, gang with their breatts open, and their  
 ſhirts over their waſtcoats. *Arbutnot. Hiſt. of John Bull.*  
**SARX**, *n. ſ.* A Britiſh word for pavement, or ſtepping ſtones,  
 ſtill uſed in the ſame ſenſe in Berkhire and Hampſhire.  
**SARPLER**, *n. ſ.* [*sarplier*, French.] A piece of canvas for  
 wrapping up wares; a packing cloth. *Bailey.*  
**SARRASINE**, *n. ſ.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*  
**SARSA**, *n. ſ.* [*sarsa*, Latin.] Both a tree and a plant. *Ainsworth.*  
**SARSAPARELLA**, *n. ſ.* Both a tree and a plant. *Ainsworth.*  
**SARSE**, *n. ſ.* A ſort of fine lawn ſieve. *Bailey.*  
 To **SARSE**, *v. a.* [*ſarſer*, French.] To ſift through a ſarſe or  
 ſieve. *Bailey.*  
**SART**, *n. ſ.* [In agriculture.] A piece of woodland turned into  
 arable. *Bailey.*  
**SASH**, *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymologiſts give no account: I  
 ſuppoſe it comes from *ſeache*, of *ſavoir*, to know, a *ſaſh* worn  
 being a mark of diſtinction; and a *ſaſh* window being made  
 particularly for the ſake of ſeeing and being ſeen.]  
 1. A belt worn by way of diſtinction; a ſilken band worn by  
 officers in the army.  
 2. A window ſo formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.  
 She ventures now to lift the *ſaſh*.  
 The window is her proper ſphere.  
 As for the poem he writ on your *ſaſh*,  
 My ſiſter tranſcrib'd it laſt night.  
 She broke a pane in the *ſaſh* window that looked into the  
 yard. *Swift.*  
**SASHOON**, *n. ſ.* A kind of leather ſtuſſing put into a boot for  
 the wearer's eaſe. *Swift.*  
**SASSAFRAS**, *n. ſ.* A tree: one of the ſpecies of the cornelian  
 cherry. The wood is medicinal. *Ainsworth.*  
**SAT**, *n. ſ.* The pretence of *ſat*.  
 The picture of fair Venus, that  
 For which, men ſay, the goddeſs *ſat*,  
 Was loſt, till Lely from your look  
 Again that glorious image took.  
 I answered not the rehearsal, becauſe I knew the author *ſat*  
 to himſelf when he drew the picture, and was the very *ſat*  
 of his own farce. *Dryden.*  
**SATAN**, *n. ſ.* [*שטן* *Satanas*, Latin.] The prince of hell;  
 the devil; any wicked ſpirit.  
 I beheld *Satan* as lightning fall from heaven. *Lu. x. 18.*

# SAT

They are much increaſed by the falſe ſuggeſtions of *Satan*.  
*Sanderſon's Judgment in one View.*  
 The deſpiteful act  
 Of *Satan* done in Paradife. *Milton.*  
**SATA'NICAL**, *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Deviliſh; infernal.  
**SATA'NICK**, *n. ſ.* The faint *satanick* hoſt  
 Deſenſive ſcarce. *Milton.*  
**SATCHEL**, *n. ſ.* [*ſackel*, German; *sacculus*, Latin.] A little  
 bag: commonly a bag uſed by ſchoolboys to carry their books.  
 The whining ſchoolboy with his *satchel*,  
 And ſhining morning face, creeping like ſnail  
 Unwillingly to ſchool. *Shak. As you like it.*  
 Schoolboys lag with *satchels* in their hands. *Swift.*  
 To **SATE**, *v. a.* [*ſatis*, Latin.] To ſatiate; to glut; to pall;  
 to feed beyond natural deſires.  
 Sated at length, ere long I might perceive  
 Strange alteration in me. *Milton's Paradife Loſt.*  
 How will their bodies ſtrip  
 Enrich the vultures, while the vultures *ſate*  
 Their maws with full repaſt. *Phillips.*  
 Thy uſeleſs ſtrength, miſtaken king, employ,  
 Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy. *Prior.*  
**SATELLITE**, *n. ſ.* [*ſatelles*, Lat. *ſatellite*, Fr.] This word is com-  
 monly pronounced in proſe with the *e* mute in the plural, as in  
 theſingular, and is therefore only of three ſyllables; but *Pope* has  
 in the plural continued the Latin form, and aſſigned it four;  
 I think, improperly. A ſmall planet revolving round a larger.  
 Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn,  
 called their *ſatellites*. *Locke.*  
 The ſmalleſt planets are ſituated neareſt the ſun and each  
 other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vaſtly greater, and  
 have many *ſatellites* about them, are wiſely removed to the ex-  
 treme regions of the ſyſtem. *Bentley.*  
 Ask of yonder argent fields above,  
 Why Jove's *ſatellites* are leſs than Jove? *Pope.*  
**SATELLITIOUS**, *adj.* [from *ſatelles*, Lat.] Conſiſting of *ſatellites*.  
 Their ſolidity and opacity, and their *ſatellites* attendance,  
 their revolutions about the ſun, and their rotations about their  
 axis, are exactly the ſame. *Cheyne's Phil. Prim.*  
 To **SATIATE**, *v. a.* [*ſatis*, Latin.]  
 1. To ſatiſfy; to fill.  
 Thoſe ſmells are the moſt grateful where the degree of heat  
 is ſmall, or the ſtrength of the ſmell allayed; for theſe rather  
 woo the ſenſe than *ſatiate* it. *Bacon.*  
 Buying of land is the reſult of a full and *ſatiated* gain; and  
 men in trade ſeldom think of laying out their money upon  
 land, till their profit has brought them in more than their  
 trade can well employ. *Locke.*  
 The looſen'd winds  
 Hurl'd high above the clouds; 'till all their force  
 Conſum'd, her rav'nous jaws th' earth *ſatiate* cloſ'd. *Phillips.*  
 2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural deſire.  
 They *ſatiate* and ſoon fill,  
 Though pleaſant. *Milton.*  
 Whatever novelty preſents, children are preſently eager to  
 have a taſte, and are as ſoon *ſatiated* with it. *Locke.*  
 He may be *ſatiated*, but not ſatiſfy'd. *Norris.*  
 3. To gratify deſire.  
 I may yet ſurvive the malice of my enemies, although they  
 ſhould be *ſatiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*  
 4. To ſaturate; to impregnate with as much as can be con-  
 tained or imbibed.  
 Why does not ſalt of tartar draw more water out of the  
 air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want  
 of an attractive force after it is *ſatiated* with water? *Newton.*  
**SATIATE**, *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to ſatiety.  
 When it has *ſatied*, it ſeems a participle; whereas, as an adjective.  
 Our generals, retir'd to their eſtates,  
 In life's cool evening, *ſatiate* of applauſe,  
 Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunſwick's cauſe. *Pope.*  
 Now may'r and thieves all huſh'd and *ſatiate* lay,  
 Yet eat in dreams, the cut-throat of the day. *Pope's Dunc.*  
**SATIEVE**, *n. ſ.* [*ſatietas*, Latin; *ſatiété*, Fr.] Fulneſs beyond  
 deſire or pleaſure; more than enough; wearifomeſs of plen-  
 ty; ſtate of being pall'd or glutted.  
 He leaves a ſhallow pleaſure to plunge him in the deep,  
 And with *ſatiety* ſeeks to quench his thirſt. *Shakeſp. Lear.*  
 Nothing more jealous than a favourite, eſpecially towards  
 the waining time and ſuſpect of *ſatiety*. *Watton.*  
 In all pleaſures there is *ſatiety*; and after they be uſed, their  
 verdure departeth. *Hakewill.*  
 They ſatiate and ſoon fill,  
 Though pleaſant; but thy words, with grace divine  
 Imbu'd, bring to their ſweetneſs no *ſatiety*. *Milton.*  
 No action, the uſefulneſs of which has made it the matter  
 of duty, but a man may bear the continual purſuit of, without  
 loathing or *ſatiety*. *South.*  
 The joy unequal'd, if its end it gain,  
 Without *ſatiety*, though e'er ſo bleſt,  
 And but more reliſh'd as the more diſtreſs'd. *Pope.*  
**SATIN**, *n. ſ.* [*ſatin*, French; *diſſe di ſatan*, Italian; *ſatin*,  
 Dutch.] A ſoft cloſe and ſhining ſilk.  
 23 D  
 Such